

Table 1
GALVANIC SERIES
In Flowing Seawater

<i>Alloy</i>		<i>Voltage Range of Alloy vs. Reference Electrode*</i>
Magnesium	Anodic or Active End	-1.60 to -1.63
Zinc		-0.98 to -1.03
Aluminum Alloys		-0.70 to -0.90
Cadmium		-0.70 to -0.76
Cast Irons		-0.60 to -0.72
Steel		-0.60 to -0.70
Aluminum Bronze		-0.30 to -0.40
Red Brass, Yellow Brass, Naval Brass		-0.30 to -0.40
Copper		-0.28 to -0.36
Lead-Tin Solder (50/50)		-0.26 to -0.35
Admiralty Brass		-0.25 to -0.34
Manganese Bronze		-0.25 to -0.33
Silicon Bronze		-0.24 to -0.27
400 Series Stainless Steels**		-0.20 to -0.35
90-10 Copper-Nickel		-0.21 to -0.28
Lead		-0.19 to -0.25
70-30 Copper-Nickel		-0.13 to -0.22
17-4 PH Stainless Steel †		-0.10 to -0.20
Silver		-0.09 to -0.14
Monel		-0.04 to -0.14
300 Series Stainless Steels ** †	-0.00 to -0.15	
Titanium and Titanium Alloys †	+0.06 to -0.05	
Inconel 625 †	+0.10 to -0.04	
Hastelloy C-276 †	+0.10 to -0.04	
Platinum †	Cathodic or Noble End	+0.25 to +0.18
Graphite		+0.30 to +0.20

* These numbers refer to a Saturated Calomel Electrode.

** In low-velocity or poorly aerated water, or inside crevices, these alloys may start to corrode and exhibit potentials near -0.5 V.

† When covered with slime films of marine bacteria, these alloys may exhibit potentials from +0.3 to +0.4 V.